The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(Vol. II.) Thurſday, *Auguſt* 23, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 27.)

Miſcellanies.

Mr. Editor,

The following is different from all other dedications that I have ever ſeen, in one reſpect, viz.——It is free from flattery and panegyric.——*I believe it merits a place in your paper.* Yours, &c.

R. V.

DEDICATION prefixed to Mr. EDWARDS's HISTORY OF BIRDS.

To GOD!!

The ONE Eternal! The Incomprehenſible!
The Omnipreſent! The Omniſicient, and Almighty
CREATOR of all Things
that exiſt,
From ORBS immenſurably
Great, to the minuteſt
Points of matter,
This ATOM is dedicated, and devoted,
With all poſſible Gratitude,
Humiliation, Worſhip, and
the higheſt Adoration, both of
Body and Mind, by
his moſt reſigned, low,
and humble Creature,
GEORGE EDWARDS,

HINTS *to* MANUFACTURERS

IT has been objected to my projects for manufacturing the ſpades and ſhovels, and the glaſs bottles, that they require too large capitals; there are, however, many branches of manufacture which are neglected merely becauſe they require too ſmall capitals.

A ſhop-keeper who lives near me, whoſe buſineſs is obviouſly too ſmall to ſupport his family, even with good œconomy, frequently aſks his friends what buſineſs he ſhall do, and is really anxious to be determined. One of my acquaintance, to whom the complaint was made, anſwered, your wife is induſtrious, and is handy at the uſe of the needle—half your ſtock in trade would make you a capital glover, and you may attend your ſhop with the other half at the ſame time!—But the buſineſs is too ſmall.—The manufacturing the gloves which are ſold in this town, would maintain any ſhopkeeper's family.

I deſigned this remark, only as introductory to another:—

We ſend briſtles and wood to Europe, to have them made into bruſhes.—We import not only tooth and buckle bruſhes, but the hearth, the white waſhing, and the floor bruſhes, including the very handles. It is only a moderate calculation that we could make all the larger bruſhes for the expences of importing them only, excluſive of any firſt coſt.

At a time when the joiners are almoſt out of employment, any one of them might find himſelf with very full employment in making only our larger bruſhes.

Briſtles have ſometimes been ſo ſcarce that when a particular kind of bruſh has been wanted, imported bruſhes have been purchaſed to take to pieces to obtain the briſtles in a different form, It is not ſurprizing that briſtles are ſcarce when we have no uſe for them; but let any perſon purchaſe all that are brought and enough will come. But the buſineſs is too ſmall!!

New Haven, Auguſt 17th.

Bartholomew O'Flaharta.

PERUKE MAKER, MUSIC-MASTER and DEALER in DRIED APPLES, From DUBLIN, Gives this Public Information.

THAT he has opened a ſhop in Pig-Alley, No. 12, where he carries on the buſineſs of making ladies caps; repacking pork and ſetting hens eggs under ducks, except what falls down and breaks——Horſe Jockies and Farriers may be ſupplied with gauze aprons, old ſaddles, ſmelling bottles, and all other *vegetables*, on the ſhorteſt notice.——Wanted immediately a parcel of bull-frog ſkins, crook'd neck ſquaſhes, gimblets and ſuch like garden ſeeds, of this years growth—quail traps fabricated and renovated, alſo good paſturing for mares, ſold cheap for caſh or exchanged for the like ſum in the funds.—A large quantity of ſecond hand breeches, by the quart or ſingle gill, or leſs—Pot aſh kettles, lambs wool, ſilver thimbles, beſides a great variety of other medicines,—120 gallons of hogs lard, tow cloth, gooſe greaſe and grid-irons, to be bartered for taſſelled canes and ſoap—Horſe keeping at 2/9 per pound, with Nova Scotia grind ſtones, and men, women and children, ſhaved combed and dreſſed, at 3/9 per peck, with every other ſpecies of public ſecurities and warlike inſtruments at their nominal value—all kinds of needle-work done with accuracy and *croſspatch*, among which are two volumes of the great works of the little Tweedle, with 100 wt. of Brimſtone and a monſtrous heap of ſmok'd owls gizzards—three *pamphlets* on the *infinite evil of infinite folly* with an *infinite* number of *finite* little *infinities*, among which are junk bottles and leather aprons ſupported by arguments *pro* and *con.* with abundance of ſweet nuts of the like kind.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a journeyman or two at the above buſineſs—none need apply but thoſe who are well verſed in the art of ſneezing, curing corns and other *equeſtrian feats of horſemanſhip*.

New-Haven, Auguſt 16, 1787.

How to make a ſtriking dundial, *by which not only a man's own family, but all his neighbours for ten miles round may know what o'clock it is, when the ſun ſhines, without ſeeing the dial.*

CHOOSE an open place in your yard or garden on which the ſun may ſhine all day without any impediment from trees or buildings. On the ground mark out your hour lines, as for a horizontal dial, according to art, taking room enough for the guns. On the line for one o'clock place one gun: on the two o'clock line two guns, and ſo of the reſt.—The guns muſt all be charged with powder, but ball is unneceſſary. Your gnomon, or ſtile, muſt have a twelve burning glaſſes annexed to it, and be ſo placed as that the ſun ſhining through the glaſſes one after another, ſhall cauſe the focus, or burning ſpot, to fall on the hour line of one, for example, at one o'clock, and there kindle a train of gun powder that ſhall fire one gun. At two o'clock a focus ſhall fall on the hour line of two, and kindle another that ſhall fire two guns ſucceſſively; and ſo on reſt.

Note. There muſt be ſeventy eight guns in all. Thirty-two pounders will be beſt for this uſe, but eighteen pounders may do, and will coſt leſs, as well as uſe leſs powder; for nine pounds of powder will do for one charge of each eighteen pounder, whereas the thirty two pounders will require for each gun ſixteen pounds.

Note alſo, that the chief expence will be the powder, for the cannon once bought, will with care laſt a hundred years.

Note moreover, that there will be a great saving of powder in cloudy days.

Kind reader, methinks I hear thee say, "That it is a good thing to know how the time passes, but this kind of dial, notwithstanding the mentioned savings, would be very expensive, and the cost greater than the advantage." Thou art wise, my friend, to be considerate before hand, some fools would not have found out so much till they had made the dial and tried it. Let all such learn, that many public projects are like this striking dial, great cost for little profit.

Mr. Printer.

ALL agree that the State of Connecticut is unhappy. Setting aside the object of the present Fœderal Convention.

It is also certain, that the great evil, with which the state is oppressed, springs from the existence of a real or imaginary Debt; for, when we suppose the State of Connecticut unburthened of all debt foreign and domestic, we see no evil remaining which does not attend the happiest Empire on Earth.

Does this debt alone produce necessarily all the uneasiness and clamour which prevails in every part of the State. Have the public, in the course of this last year, required of the people, so much, in value, as will warrant any man in saying, that they have imposed heavy burthens on the people. The *nominal* value of the tax may be great and sounding, but, before an *eye* inspecting its real value, it vanishes like fleeting vapour before the rising sun. Still I believe, that the great Body of the people, who have not opportunity to be informed, and from whom the general Clamour proceeds, are heavily oppressed, not by the hand of the public, but by the unrighteous practices of its collectors. Them, however, I will not be so unjust, as to stigmatize universally. I believe the gentlemen collectors are as honest as other men. But the greater part of mankind have not virtue enough, when uncompelled, to see what is right, and to do what is just.

Let us recollect the variety of Monies, Notes, Certificates, Orders, and we know not what, which, mediately or immediately, through the channel of collectors, flow into the Treasury—the multiplied rules respecting the fees for collection———the Circumstances, of the great body of the people, which do not admit of full information, joined to the Ease and degree of safety, with which unjust exactiosn may be made. In these circumstances let us place, as a collector, a man taken out of the common stock, whose heart glows only with a *common* love of money, let him look upon his rate-bill, upon his various rules respecting fees, when he may require paper and when golden fees, let him observe the ignorance of the country peasant, from whom he demands rates. Let him contemplate the solid value of Gold in comparison of paper—the ease with which he can impose upon the Peasant; and the great improbability of being detected. Let him also listen to the thousand little excuses which in the mind of a collector, would readily offer their service to remove scruples, and soften the remorse of conscience. From these considerations, will not a collector feel within himself a temptation too powerful to be resisted by that degree of virtue which influences mankind in general.

Could we, like the all searcher of hearts, discern the practice of every collector in the State, should we not see, that many had exacted from the people at large sums of money unwarranted by the laws of the land. If any collector is disposed to act inquitosly, he will naturally bear hard upon those who are more ignorant, who are generally the poorer sort, and who more than other men feel sensibly the present burthen of the times. What has been suggested, we all know, has been confirmed by facts. No body doubts that many towns in the State have been injured more or less by the unequal practices of its collectors. This, then, is an evil under the sun which demands the attention of the public, and, if possible, ought to be removed.

Another general inconvenience, is, the requisitions from the people, by taxes of so many various kinds of money, every man who has paid taxes in public securities, knows the inconvenience to which he is liable. When the collector shews me his rate-bill, requiring various kinds of securities, it may be very difficult oftentimes to find the man, especially, in retired towns, who has that kind of notes which I want, and who, also, wants that particular article, which I have to put off.

When I have found such a man, as public securities are generally for large sums, and rates for small sums, I shall obliged finally perhaps to receive either too little or too much. As my neighbour knows that I want only a small sum, and that I cannot, without trouble, purchase them any where else, *his* conscience, not *mine*, will naturally determine the price I must give. The trouble of finding that particular note, which I must have by such a time, and the advance above their current value, at which, from my then necessity, I must purchase them, amount to a considerable inconvenience and real expence. When this inconvenience of each individual in the State is added together, the aggregate sum is a general inconvenience upon the whole State. These two evils, I believe, might, in a great measure, be prevented by some such plan as the following:—Whenever it is wished to draw from the people a certain quantity of public securities, let them be granted in hard money, a tax which will produce a sum equal in value to the public securities required. With this money, let an agent for the State, purchase in each county, a quantity of public securities proportioned to the list of the county. Let there be printed in every public paper in the State, the names of the persons from whom the securities are purchased, the price and the sum, and also the quantity purchased in the county. I am sensible that it would be convenient for persons who now hold public securities, to pay their facility tax in them according to the present mode. But as those gentlemen are comparatively few in number, and as some such plan will expedite and render more certain a final and full redemption of the notes, I presume they will make no objection.

A O. U.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

THE following is sent to you for publication, not with a view of employing you to promote a trifling news-paper altercation, but in vindication of the character of one of the parties concerned. I consider the design of news-papers as entirely perverted, when they are filled with private personal contests;—but if Printers will suffer unjust, malicious attacks to be made upon characters in their papers, justice to the injured demands that the public should be informed from what motives such attacks are made.

I wish the foregoing to be considered as an apology for this communication; and am, with respect,

Your's &c.

A FEW weeks since, a scribbler in the Fairfield Gazette, who called himself Fairplay, made some ill-natured observations upon the author of those political publications which have appeared in your gazette within a year past, under the signature of CATO, and which have gained him the highest honour, charging him with a variety of aggravated transgressions, in exposing to public view certain characters, whose interested, insidious politics have threatened a total subversion of the peace, and safety of the community. The essay, altho' it discovered the author to be of a narrow, envious and grovelling mind, was, notwithstanding, productive of some mischief; which circumstance rendered it necessary that an answer should be published. Accordingly one couched in plain, decent terms, was sent to the press, pointing out some of the most material absurdities and untruths contained in it.—It came out in the next paper, without any important alterations, or additions, except a multitude of typographical blunders, entirely destructive of good sense and good grammar; and an infamous address prefixed to it by the printers, expressive of nothing

but their confumate ignorance and impertinence. Upon it's appearing in this mangled condition, the author formed an *errata* and forwarded to the gentlemen, who unwilling to expoſe themſelves never publiſhed it.

Theſe facts I wiſh to have communicated to the world, that a writer may not be dubbed blockhead, until his own compoſitions have been publiſhed: at leaſt it is unreaſonable to ſaddle him with the productions of three finiſhed *nonſcults*, in addition to his own.

When printers intend to enter into altercations in their own papers, in which themſelves are not perſonally concerned, they ought to give information of their deſigns, that their antagoniſts may find ſome more impartial channel through which to convey their ſentiments, that they may diſpute on equally advantageous ground: Or if theſe events have taken place in conſequence of the exerciſe of the freedom of the preſs, I wiſh to know how far that boaſted prerogative extends; whether to a right of altering, adding to, or clipping from every eſſay preſented for publication; or whether it is a rational liberty veſted in printers for wiſe purpoſes; for until I am otherwiſe informed, I ſhall conceive the latter to be the fact, and conſequently ſhall view the conduct of the Fairfield Printers as characteriſtic of three uninformed fellows, who are better calculated to dig ſhell fiſh in a dock than to regulate a preſs.

N. B. The public may reſt aſſured that the perſon who wrote the before mentioned anſwer to Fairplay has no hand in writing this ſtatement of facts.

ANSWER and QUERY to QUERY 1ſt *in the New-Haven Gazette*, p. 202.

TO eternity:—unleſs from perſonal knowledge, or information, the Grand Juror is unacquainted with the circumſtance of a billiard table being kept in the houſe: neither of which is aſſerted in the query.

Query. How long will a good citizen, continue ſilent and not inform againſt perſons who thus abuſe the law, after his heartfelt anxiety for the declining ſtate of morals is ſo great as that of the Queriſt?

Query to query 2d. How long will a friend to the happineſs of college and the honour of the literary ſociety in this place be acquainted with all thoſe circumſtances of which the queriſt has knowledge, before he will inform the officers of college of ſuch ſhocking vices in their pupils.

Anſwer to query 2d. Both; and alſo a fine of ſix pounds, inflicted by the laws of the State.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

WHILE we have been quarrelling about providing for the continental requiſitions or money, we have totally neglected all ſyſtem and order in our own finances. All parties muſt agree that a proper proviſion for our own State Government, and for paying our State debt, are objects of full as much importance as any continental requiſitions whatever. We can not be an important member of the confederation, be our diſpoſition what it may, unleſs our internal concerns are ſo regulated that we may be much leſs embarraſſed than we are at preſent. Our government, credit, and debts, are ſuch, that it is not in our power to do any thing important in behalf of the continent.

On every principle, we ought to attend firſt to our own debt. In point of amount it is not ſo far inferior to our proportion of the continental debt as to be beneath our notice. If any preference were due to our own inhabitants, it is in favour of the State debt, which is nearly all due to our own ſubjects, when almoſt none of the continental is holden in this State. There is no queſtion in caſe of the State debt but the engagement was made by thoſe who had a right to bind us. As to the deranged ſtate of the buſineſs, it is even worſe than the continental debt:—for though we have paid almoſt no part of the latter, and have long been paying large and very burthenſome ſums of the State debt; ſtill we have conducted the buſineſs in ſuch manner as to remove all confidence in our promiſes; of which we need no other proof than that the annual taxes which are about ſufficient to pay the whole intereſt, do not make our ſecurities worth more than 1 6th of the ſum for which we pay intereſt. But no reaſon operates more ſtrongly in my mind, for attending firſt and principally to our own debt than the conſideration that it is wholly in our power. The operation of our meaſures does not depend on what is done by other States—every thing we do may take its full effect.

Our firſt ſtep certainly ought to be to put the civil liſt on a reſpectable footing. Not becauſe the officers on the civil liſt eſtabliſhment have any better claim to full payment than the creditors on any other fund; merely in point of equality, none have perhaps leſs claim than the officers of the civil liſt. ——But as a bankrupt muſt pay the butcher and the baker every day while he is compounding with his creditors, ſo the State muſt be ruled, the public buſineſs muſt from day to day be done, and the officers who do this public buſineſs muſt be paid. And in order to do this buſineſs with any œconomy, it is neceſſary the State ſhould be able to command real money. The amount of this fund is leſs than any other, the evils are more eaſily removed, and it is more important to the dignity of government that they ſhould be removed. No ſteady œconomy can be introduced into our civil liſt, until we are able actually and punctually to pay what we promiſe. Government is in a contemptible ſituation when for years together they cannot command a ſingle ſhilling in money. A judge as ſoon as he receives his orders on the civil liſt muſt mount his horſe and turn ſpeculator, and contemptible as the buſineſs is, none ſurely can blame the man. Officers of Government muſt ſpend nearly as much time and attention, in diſpoſing of their orders and turning them into articles of ſubſiſtance, as in doing the buſineſs by which they earn their money. And as for Congreſs, as civil liſt orders ſell but ill in New-York, after making uſe of every paltry artifice which could be invented to furniſh a ſufficiency to pay their boarding bills, we fairly plundered the —— and took the money from ——, * * * * * * * * * * * * All this is ſubmitted to, that we may ſave the paying one half-penny more on the pound for the ſupport of the civil liſt, until next year, inſtead of paying it this year. One half penny more on the pound, will put the treaſury in caſh. All œconomy, all good ſenſe require that it ſhould be granted.

A COUNTRYMAN.

From the Norfolk and Portſmouth Journal.

Mr. Printer,

THE following cures for that fatal diſorder, the Flux, ſo rife in and about this borough, is offered to the public thro' the channel of your uſeful paper, in hopes their efficacious effects may be as fully experienced by thoſe of my fellow-citizens labouring under that complaint, as have been to my knowledge by numbers in the northern ſtates.

Recipe 1ſt. Take about three quarters of an ounce of the rind of the oldeſt cheeſe that can be got. Scrape it very fine in a pint, or leſs, of new milk, which let be thickened with the beſt ſuperfine flour, to the conſiſtence of what is generally termed muſh, which let be the patient's conſtant diet till they find the flux inclining to ſtop, then work it off with any gentle purge;—ſhould they deſiſt taking the medicine too ſoon, and find the diſorder returning, have recourſe to it again; it will aſſuredly cure.

Recipe 2d. Take the inner bark of a white-oak ſaplin tree, of which make tea, ſweetened with the beſt double refined loaf-ſugar, which let be the patient's conſtant drink; if it proves unpalatable, dry the bark before a ſlow fire, and reduce it to a fine powder; a ſmall tea ſpoon full of which may be taken in a glaſs of good port wine, warmed, in the morning, faſting, and in the evening, obſerving to work it off as in the firſt recipe.——This mecicine is fully as efficacious as the other, and beſt ſuits thoſe who, through a depraved appetite, cannot take the firſt medicine.

A CITIZEN.

Norfolk, (Virginia) July 23, 1787.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, May 28.

Notwithſtanding the Engliſh papers continually ſet forth, with ſuch avidity, the diſtreſſed ſituation of America, the general want of credit, for the purpoſes of carrying on trade, &c. however we find by late accounts from India (brought by the Cornwallis Indiaman, from China) the five following ſhips were then in that country, and in all likelihood would make very great returns!

The Experiment, Dean,	Philadelphia,
The Canton, Truxton,	ditto
The Hope, Bell,	New-York,
The Empreſs of China, Green,	ditto,
The Grand Turk, Nicholſon,	Boſton,

Theſe veſſels make the number of eleven ſail already fitted out from the United States, ſince the commencement of the year 1783, for China and India. Beſides which there are two veſſels gone from Maryland to the iſles of Mauritius, and one from Philadelphia to Cook's River, or the Great River of the Weſt, near the north weſt extremity of the continent, and purpoſely fitted for the fur trade, from that quarter to China and Japan, as deſcribed ſo very beneficially by Captain Cook.

DUBLIN May 1.

Friday morning laſt, between two and three o'clock, a gentleman's family near Monaſtereven, was alarmed with an uncommon noiſe, which ſeemed to come from the roof.

The coachman, who lay over the ſtables, happening to go down into the yard, perceived a ladder raiſed againſt the houſe, which, with the help of the groom, he immediately recovered. He then rapped ſoftly at the kitchen window, acquainted the houſe ſervants with his ſuſpicions of ſome perſon or perſons being on the roof, and that he had ſecured them there by taking away the ladder. The gentleman and his ſervants well armed, kept guard till day light, when two fellows were diſcovered in the gutters with a quantity of lead, which they had rolled up, but finding it impoſſible, or extremely dangerous to deſcend without the ladder, choſe to remain where they were. On a threat of being inſtantly fired on, they ſurrendered, and were conducted to Athy goal.

LONDON.

The abolition of impriſonment for debt is certainly an object under the conſideration of the Cabinet, and has originated with the *greateſt perſonage* in this country.

A letter from Paris, dated May 10, ſays, "Never was the plain of Sablons ennobled with ſuch grand folks nor trod by ſo many feet as on Tueſday laſt, when the King made his annual review. I really believe half a million of people were aſſembled on the occaſion, and the beautiful and wiſhed for appearance of the ſun contributed very much to render the whole the moſt brilliant and magnificent ſpectacle that ever was exhibited in any part of Europe. The Queen honoured it with her preſence this year, in her grand gala coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horſes, richly capariſoned, and their necks covered with a redundancy of white feathers. Her Majeſty's head dreſs was elegantly ſimple; a kind of lace coronet intermixed with pale pink ribbons, ending in triple undulating knots, rendered the whole arrangement of the hair unaffectedly neat; while the ladies in waiting and the maids of honor, who followed in the Queen's, meſdames, and the counteſs d'Artoiſ's, carriages, had very ſhowy and elevated coronets, in the form of helmets, with four plumes of bending feathers. The three coaches that followed her Majeſty, were likewiſe drawn by eight horſes of a *caffe a lait* colour, and of a rare breed. I do not remember to have ſeen them before. I preſume the ſudden turn of weather made the maſter of the horſe think of preparing this grand pageantry; and indeed the inhabitants of this metropolis wanted ſomething to revive their hearts, oppreſſed by the dampneſs and weight of the air; for ſeven weeks have we been deprived of the vivifying ſight of the bleſſed ſun: No wonder therefore if the review this year made a ſtrong impreſſion on every ſpectator: the handſomeſt man on horſeback, was certainly the Duke of Bourbon, the Prince of Condé's ſon; and the Princes were on horſeback, and in their uniforms; that of Duke of Orleans (huſſars) was ſuperbly rich and martial. His Majeſty was mounted on a ſteed as white as ſnow, his dreſs of ſcarlet and gold, with a white feather in his hat. Moſt of the foreign miniſters likewiſe attended on horſeback. In the Duke of Dorſet's carriage were Col. Gardiner, his lady, &c. Baccelli appeared in the elegant vis-a-vis ſhe had built on purpoſe for *Long Champs*, and added ſplendour to the pompous cavalcade. In ſhort the eye was pleaſed wherever it turned, and had the wind not been ſo troubleſome, the company would have remained half a day on that delightful ſpot. Taſſo's beautiful lines, in the beginning of his Jeruſalem, which you and I have often admired, preſented themſelves to my imagination, and I could not help repeating them. His Majeſty ſeemed quite happy in being ſurrounded by his warriors.—Adieu."

As the cauſe now pending, Sutton againſt Johnſtone, is thought to involve a queſtion of weight to naval diſcipline and ſubordination, a law correſpondent has ſent us the following caſe which happened about the year 1746.

A Lieutenant Fry, of the marines, had been arreſted for contempt and diſobedience of orders; and after having been confined fourteen months, he was tried at Jamaica, by a court-martial, of which Sir Chaloner Ogle was Preſident, and ſentenced to 14 years impriſonment in the Marſhalſea, beſides being rendered incapable of ever ſerving his Majeſty again.

On his return to England he laid his caſe before the Privy Council, who ordered him to be releaſed, after this he brought his action in the Common Pleas againſt the preſident for exceſs of puniſhment and abuſe of judicial power, and obtained a verdict of one thouſand pounds damages; and by the advice of Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, afterwards brought his action againſt the reſt of the members of the court martial. They took it up in a high tone againſt the Chief Juſtice, and complained among other things, that by this, the order, diſcipline, and government of his Majeſty's armies by ſea were diſſolved. The Chief Juſtice however purſued his point, and ſupported the dignity of the court. The event of which was, that the members of the court martial drew up a letter, wherein they aſked pardon of his Lordſhip for the indignity offered him and the Court; and the letter the Chief Juſtice cauſed to be regiſtered in the remembrancer's office, as a memorial of the ſupremacy of the law.

During the late war in America a grenadier ſtruck Captain Boſcawan: A court martial adjudged him a thouſand laſhes, which was ſo univerſally diſapproved of that General Howe ordered it to be torn, and the man ſent back to England.——In a few days another officer was ſtruck, from an idea that the thing would be paſſed over, but mark the difference —in three hours the man was hanged!——There was no more ſtriking!

American Intelligence.

SAVANNAH, July 26.

Laſt Thurſday night, Mr. Nicol, ſecond mate of the Minerva, fell over the ſide of the brigantine Ranger, Capt. Simpſon, lying at Hogg's wharf, and was unfortunately drowned.—About half an hour after, a valuable negro fellow, belonging to Mr. M'Credie, coming from on board the ſaid veſſel, fell off the ſtage and was alſo drowned.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in Annapolis, dated Auguſt 3, 1787.

"In my laſt I informed you of nature's right-handed partiality, in beſtowing on the Weſtern and Eaſtern ſhores of Maryland, one of the fineſt crops of wheat in quantity and quality, on the continent, particularly in quality.

"I have ſince ſeen in Baltimore, a conſiderable quantity of flour, out of new wheat, much ſuperior to any of the ſame denomination, heretofore made, at leaſt for ſeveral years paſt. It is not only ſuperior in appearance, but conſiderably whiter and lighter when baked, than any I remember to have ſeen.

"Theſe are circumſtances which muſt be pleaſing to every friend to his country, and to you, dear ſir, in particular, as you are intereſted in the exportation of that valuable ſtaple. Add to this, that the farmer will, by the preſent extraordinary good crop, in a great meaſure be reimburſed the damages he ſuſtained by the laſt year's crop, by what was called the blaſt, and which occaſioned ſo much unmerchantable flour. I cannot conclude without obſerving that Baltimore in particular, and the ſtate in general, will be re-eſtabliſhed in their character for ſuperior flour."

RICHMOND, Auguſt 1.

In courſe of the laſt month 5 criminals have been received in the public jail, viz. Samuel Stephenſon, a youth, from Peterſburgh, for felony. Richard Green from Stratford, 84 years of age, Squire Oſborn from Ruſſel, W. Wilſon from Fanquire, and Adam Helmet from Rockingham, all for horſe ſtealing.

BOSTON, Auguſt 11.

We are informed, that the French fleet, conſiſting, by ſome accounts, of 10, and by others of 13 ſail, ſailed from Cape Francois the 10th of laſt month, bound for this port, or New-York, as they ſhould fall in with either.——Yeſterday, we were happy to hear, by a gentleman who left Cape Ann laſt Thurſday morning, that, previous to his leaving that place, a French frigate anchored in the harbour, which had loſt her rudder—that a gentleman who went on board the frigate, was informed by the captain, that the other veſſels of the fleet were in the bay; that the fleet conſiſted of three ſail of the line, beſides ſmaller veſſels; that an American Captain, who arrived at Cape Ann from the Weſt-Indies, informed him, that he ſaw about ten ſail of French veſſels in the bay: and that our informant ſaw another French frigate bearing away for Cape Ann, after having tried ſome time to beat into our harbour. The vicinity of this town, from the plenteouſneſs of the ſeaſon with which heaven has been pleaſed to bleſs us, being capable of a ſupply of animals and vegetables, fully adequate to the conſumption of this fleet, we with pleaſure welcome our generous allies to our ſhores, to partake with us the bleſſings we enjoy; aſſuring them of a continuation, in all ranks of our citizens, of that friendſhip which was formed in the hour of our adverſity, and cemented by the blood of both nations.

A letter from Vermont ſays, —"Gen. Shays has given out, that he intends returning to his ſeat in Pelham the enſuing fall—*let what will be the conſequence.*"

To the many inſtances of enterprize for which our countrymen are celebrated, we feel a pleaſure in adding one new undertaking in this town, of a voyage to Kamtſchatka, in Aſia.—The veſſels fitting out therefor, which, we are told, will be ready to ſail in about 6 weeks, are to be commanded by Capt. *John Kendrick*.—That no adverſe gales may attend theſe gallant circumnavigators, but that the ſucceſs of the voyage may equal the moſt ſan-

guine expectations formed from it, is our hearty wish, as it muſt be that of every friend to enterprize and commerce.

The coinage of federal CENTS (coppers) at New-York, we are told, is carrying on, and we expect ſoon to ſee them in circulation among us—and as from the excellent *monitorial caution*, "MIND YOUR BUSINESS," impreſſed on each of theſe, they may prove an antidote to inſurgency, they will doubtleſs be held in high eſtimation.

Whatevever benefit may be derived to deſperate debtors, ſpendthrifts &c. from the *Tender Law*, the ſtate at large, by painful experience, find it, without a PEN, a very *Tough Law*—For was this iniquitous act done away, and credit eſtabliſhed on a firm baſis, a correſpondent ventures to aſſert, that above THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND hard dollars, which now lie uſeleſs in the cheſt, would be put in circulation in the courſe of ſix months.

In an anſwer of Prince William Henry, to the dutiful and "loyal" addreſs of his "loyal" *ſhelickers*, the inhabitants of Halifax, preſented a few days ſince, his Royal Highneſs is *pleaſed* moſt *ſenſibly*, *forcibly* and *very pertinently* to ſay—"I ſhall take care to give the king a *juſt* information of the *ſenſibility*, *his* faithful and loyal *ſubjects*, in this part of the Britiſh empire, *entertain* for the manifold bleſſings which they enjoy under his *wiſe* and *mild government*; and how much more PREFERABLE they *feel* THEIR SITUATION *in their heart*, than thoſe unhappy and deluded men do, who have, on this continent, *forfeited their fidelity* to their Sovereign, and the advantages ariſing from being ſubjects of his Majeſty." *If ſo, Billy, then thou art a lad of wordreus ſagacity and penetration*—but we believe you are cajoled—and we venture to *aſſure* you that if you tell your Royal Daddy, what you ſay you will about the *heart'ſeaſe* of the Nova-Scotians, you will tell him as groſs a *whapper* as any you have ever yet uttered—which you know is ſaying a great deal—therefore be cautious

NEWPORT, Auguſt 9.

A Maſſachuſettenſian, who is blood kin to the celebrated *Bull* of Ireland, who was relating to a group of politicians the ſtate of the inſurgents who are under ſentence of death—The firſt time of their execution (ſays he) they were reprieved in order to have time to repent—the ſecond they had like to have been hung—and the third time they were reſpited from prayer and ſermon—and now if they ſhould be really executed they would never believe it, having been cheated into their lives ſo often.

A correſpondent informs from reſpectable authority, that the celebrated Chouſſling, previous to his re election in the ſpring, pledged himſelf to his conſtituents, that in three months from that period, the paper money ſhould be equal in value, and current as ſilver and gold.—Notwithſtanding he refuſed a re acceptance in office unleſs he was paid for his attendance in *two buſhels of corn per day*; a freeman whoſe virtue placed him in the minority propoſed to pay him in money as it was ſhortly to be equal to gold and ſilver, but this crafty leader refuſed taking it, whereon a committee was appointed who reported that he ſhould have one buſhel and an half of corn per day, which allowance was accepted and is accordingly paid him.

Another partizan in a high political body, ſays our correſpondent, ſolemnly declared the paper to be equal to gold and ſilver, when an honourable member aroſe and immediately convicted him of *ſelling ducks at the rate of four for one*.——Such inſtances of baſe deception ought to convince the country that their leaders are unworthy of their confidence and truſt,

New-Haven, Auguſt 23.

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Governor Jefferſon, Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Paris, a gentleman of the firſt eminence for literature, to the Reverend Preſident Stiles, dated Paris, September 2, 1786.

"I return you my thanks for the communications relative to the Weſtern Country. When we reflect how long we have inhabited thoſe parts of America which lie between the Alleghany and the ocean, that no monument has ever been found in them, which indicated the uſe of Iron among its aboriginal inhabitants, that they were as far advanced in arts, at leaſt, as the inhabitants on the other ſide the Alleghaney; a good degree of infidelity may be excuſed as to the new diſcoveries which ſuppoſe regular fortifications of brick work to have been in uſe among the Indians on the waters of the Ohio. Intrenchments of earth they might indeed make, but brick is more difficult. The art of making it may have preceeded the uſe of iron, but it would ſuppoſe a greater degree of induſtry than men in the hunter ſtate uſually poſſeſs. I ſhould like to know whether General Parſons himſelf ſaw actual bricks among the remains of fortification. I ſuppoſe the ſettlement of our continent is of the moſt remote antiquity; the ſimilitude between its inhabitants and thoſe of the eaſtern parts of Aſia, renders it probable that ours are deſcended from them, or they from ours. The latter is my opinion, founded on this ſingle fact. Among the red inhabitants of Aſia there are but a few languages radically different, but among our Indians the number of languages is infinite which are ſo radically different as to exhibit at preſent no appearance of their having been derived from a common ſource. The time neceſſary for the generation of ſo many languages muſt be immenſe. A countryman of your's, a Mr. Lediard, who was with Captain Cook on his laſt voyage, propoſes either to go to Kamſchatka, croſs from thence to the weſtern ſide of America, and penetrate through the continent to our ſide of it, or to go to Kentucke, and thence penetrate weſtwardly to the South Sea. He went from hence lately to London, where if he found a paſſage to Kamſchatka, or the weſtern coaſt of America he would avail himſelf of it; otherwiſe he propoſed to return to our ſide of America to attempt that rout. I think him well calculated for ſuch an enterprize, and wiſh he may undertake it. Another countryman of your's, Mr. Trumbul, has paid us a viſit here, and brought with him two pictures, which are the admiration of connoiſſeurs. His natural talents for this art ſeem almoſt unparalleled. For this twelvemonth paſt little new and excellent has appeared either in literature or the arts. An Abbé Rochon has applied the metal called platina to the teleſcope, inſtead of the mixed metal of which the ſpecula were formerly compoſed, it is inſuſceptible of ruſt, as gold is, and he thinks its reflective power equal to that of the mixed metal. He has obſerved a very curious effect of the natural chryſtals, and eſpecially of thoſe of Iceland, which is, that lenſes made of them have two diſtinct focuſſes, and preſent you the object diſtinctly at two different diſtances; this I have ſeen myſelf. A new method of copying has been invented here: I called on the inventor and he preſented me with a plate of copper, a pen and ink. I wrote a note on the plate, and in about three quarters of an hour he brought me an hundred copies, as perfect as the imagination can conceive. Had I written my name, he could have put it to ſo many bonds, ſo that I ſhould have acknowledged the ſignature to have been my own. The copying of paintings in England is very inconceiveable, any number may be taken, which ſhall give you the true lineaments and colouring of the original, without injuring that. This is ſo like creation, that had I not ſeen it, I ſhould have doubted it. The death of the King of Pruſſia, which happened on the 17th inſt. will probably employ the pens, if not the ſwords of politicians. We had exchanged the ratifications of our treaty with him: the articles of this, which were intended to prevent or mitigate wars, by leſſening their aliment, are ſo much applauded in Europe, that I think the example will be followed.

"I have the honour to be, with very ſincere eſteem, dear Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

THOS. JEFFERSON.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 20.

An ACCOUNT of the late HURRICANE at WETHERSFIELD.

Wethersfield Auguſt 18, 1787.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS

WHEN any extraordinary event attended with dreadful effects occurs, the curioſity of the public is excited, and it is proper it ſhould be gratified; ſuch an event occurred on Wedneſday the 15th inſt. in the tremendous hurricane which paſſed near the north line of the pariſh of Stepney, in this town.

Too much gratitude cannot be expreſſed by the inhabitants to that *Being*, who has his way in the whirlwind and in the ſtorm, that it paſſed in a line where the leaſt poſſible damage ſhould be ſuſtained—half a mile to the northward or to the ſouthward, its courſe would probably have been fatal to a large number of families—a mile and a half in either direction it would have ſwept the centre of the town on the north, or the center of the pariſh on the ſouth—in either caſe, I have no doubt, hundreds of lives would have been loſt—in the former perhaps thouſands.

I was myſelf an eye witneſs of but a ſmall part of the hurricane, and that near the time of its diſappearance, and at a diſtance of almoſt two miles from the line of paſſage—I was however, as ſoon as poſſible on the ground, and ſpent moſt of the next day in traverſing for ſome miles the ſcene of deſolation, making obſervations, and collecting the beſt poſſible information from thoſe who were near or ſaved from its fury. That my information may be as accurate as poſſible, I have delayed giving you the account until this day—whether it be exactly ſo, I dare not pronounce in regard to other towns adjacent—I can only ſay it is the beſt I can procure.

On the day I mentioned, the wind was very freſh from the ſouthward; at noon an unuſually black cloud appeared to be ranged from the weſtern to ſomewhat paſt the nor-

thin a point, its upper edge was indented and formed irregular columns, fomething refembling pyramids, which reached to within about thirty-five degrees of the zenith—the appearance of this cloud I took notice was different from the common thunder cloud, being one continued fheet, fingly defined at the edges, and not a congeries,—it did produce a peal or two of thunder, and a little rain—this happened I think between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. the hurricane was feen to approach near the weftern boundary of Stepney parifh—a violent agitation in the clouds had indeed been before obferved in the weftern quarter; but now from a rifing ground it difplayed itfelf in its full extent, replete with undefcribable horror——A black column from the earth to the cloud, of about thirty rods diameter, fo thick that the eye could not pervade it, whirled with amazing velocity and a moft tremendous roar—it appeared luminous and ignited, and was charged with broken pieces of fences, and huge limbs of trees, which were continually crafhing againft each other in the air, or tumbling to the ground.—This appearance continued but a few moments, when the column inftantly divided horizontally at a fmall diftance from the earth, the upper part appearing to rife while the lower part exhibited the appearance which a huge body of thick fmoak would do were it dafhed by a ftrong vertical wind, fpreading itfelf to the diftance of fifty or fixty rods. At once you might obferve it at fmall diftance forward, apparently burft from the ground, like thickeft fmoke, fpread the above diftance on its furface, then whirl and contract itfelf to the fize of the column I now defcribed; but in no inftance did the cloud appear to ftoop towards the earth. In this manner it appeared, with longer or fhorter intervals of the compact column, during the whole fpace in which I have been able to collect accurate information; with this exception only, that in the eaftermoft part of the obferved fpace, for a confiderable diftance it was not feen to be luminous or ignited; though each defcribed it burfting from the earth, as giving them the idea of fire, which they really fuppofed, (until after it was paft) confuming every thing in its way. It moved in a direction, when firft noticed, fomewhat to the northward of eaft, but foon changed to nearly eaft. In this direction, and almoft inftantaneoufly after it was obferved, it arrived at the houfe of Mr. Wait Robins, who was himfelf abfent, as were two of his children; his wife, four children, an infant of five monts old, a labourer, and a female negro fervant, made up what of the family that were at home, the labourer was at this time in the barn. All obferved it nearly at the fame time and attempted their efcape from the buildings—Mrs. Robbins, with her little babe in her arms, and two little boys and the labourer, fled to the diftance of about thirty-five yards, where the labourer paffed her a few paces, and was overtaken by the hurricane, thrown over a fence into a garden and efcaped with little hurt. Near the place where the labourer paft them, the two little boys were found, amidft the rubbifh of the demolifhed buildings—the oldeft about ten years of age, lifelefs, the other it is feared is mortally wounded. Mrs. Robbins with her babe ftill in her arms, is fuppofed to be hurled by the violence of the hurricane more than twenty yards back towards the houfe, for there fhe was found dead, with her babe lying a few paces diftant, wounded, but not badly. The fervant with the other two children fled a different courfe; they were all wounded but like to recover. The houfe unroofed; the garret floor gone; the chimney thrown down below the garret, and what is left ftanding of the houfe is fhattered I believe, beyond the poffibility of repair. A corn houfe, cyder-mill, a building for preffing hay, and a large barn ftored with grain, hay, and flax, all levelled with the ground. That part of an orchard of very large trees, which ftood in its range, and near the barn totally deftroyed; every tree either torn up by the roots, or twifted off near the ground, only one excepted, which is ftripped of its branches. And now the fcene was awfully tremendous, as obferved by many at a fmall diftance, boards, bricks, timbers, and whole trees filling the fpace from the earth to an amazing height, and whirling in horrid agitation, the fenfation was rendered painfully keen by the reflection, that eight perfons were involved in the center of this deftruction. And here as we proceed, humanity would drop a tear over the diftreffes of this devoted family, and fend up a tribute of praife that a fingle life was fpared.

The violence of the hurricane threw down a low wall of roughly fquared ftone, which were near the houfe, fome of which ftones were eftimated to weigh feveral hundreds; carried many of the large apple trees from ten to twenty rods diftance, and one, if the tree be not miftaken, little fhort of half a mile—brick and ftone were found thrown to the diftance of forty rods; and boards from twelve to fixteen feet long, a mile and an half, as were fheaves of grain and flax.—Two of Mrs. Robbins's gowns were found in Glaftenbury, at the diftance of about three miles—other articles of cloathing at a mile and a half—a trunk containing cloathing is not yet found—articles of furniture lying amongft the rubbifh, or carried to a diftance and fhattered and broken. In its progrefs it fwept the ground and carried defolation nearly complete, fcarce any veftige of fence left, the poft ad rails carried the extent of miles, and a large poft broken into fmall pieces; corn-fields entirely ruined; fcarce a large tree left ftanding in its courfe; fome carried forty rods. In the meadow, of the hay that was mowed and a field of peas, amounting to feveral cart loads, not a handful left nor to be found; in paffing the river it hurled a floop afhore on her beam ends. It now proceeded through the meadow to the town of Glaftenbury, unroofed a large brick houfe of Mr. Theodore Gale, threw down the gable ends to the plate; nearly demolifhed an old houfe of his, and entirely demolifhed one of his barns, and unroofed the other; and alfo demolifhed a barn of Mr. William Mofely, and did confiderable damage to feveral other buildings, and intirely deftroyed the orchards in its range; but providentially no lives were loft, and only two perfons flightly wounded——It then proceeded to Eaftbury, and unroofed a houfe of a Mr. Andrus, marking its way thither with nearly the fame deftruction; it then proceeded to Bolton and Coventry, in both, I hear, it has done damage, but learn not the particulars, beyond which towns I can obtain no account. I have however obtained good information of its rife; it was in the parifh of New-Britain, fomewhat to the weftward of Mr. Elnathan Smith's, whofe barn it unroofed and carried part of the roof two miles—It proceeded through the parifh of Newington, entered the limits of this town, demolifhed a fmall barn and unroofed the houfe of a Mr. Rockwell, marking all its progrefs with the fame horrible deftruction of corn-fields, fences and trees, until it arrived at the fpot where I began my account. Near this place it removed a barn of Mr. Afa Robbins from its foundation, but did no other effential damage, as his buildings were out of the range of its violence. A lad on horfeback happened to be more expofed, and was hurled from his horfe and carried to fome diftance, but received no effential hurt—the horfe was tumbled thro' a confiderable extent and had his legs broken,—fome other cattle were deftroyed.

It is remarkable, that about fifty eight or nine years ago, a violent hurricane, as I have undoubted information, paffed nearly in the fame line with this, their centers being only thirty-yards diftant. I fhould have noticed that the width of confiderable damage, though not of its greateft violence, was greater than I have defcribed, being in fome places, at leaft, half a mile—and that the hurricane was attended with neither thunder nor rain, except a few large drops falling from its fkirts.

The philoſopher will undoubtedly take notice that this huurricane is of a ſort ſomewhat ſingular, partaking in part of the nature of the Typho and the Preſter, but of neither wholly, nor a uniform mixture of both.—The man of ſerioufneſs will conſider that the voice of ſuch providences is the voice of God, awfully denouncing his anger, and calling us to conſideration.

I am, gentlemen, with reſpect,
your humble ſervant,
J. LEWIS.

P. S. I ought, perhaps, to have mentioned, that in Mr. Robins's corn-houſe, were three ox-ploughs, two of which were not found, the ſhare of the third carried forty rods, as alſo the circumſtance of a ſwamp white-oak tree, of more than two feet diameter, with a weight of two or three tuns of earth, carried the diſtance of eight or ten rods from its ſtation,—and of another large and remarkably ſtrong oak being twiſted off and carried without ſtriking the ground more than twenty rods, and hurried on twenty rods further, ploughing up the ground in its courſe.

East Windſor, Auguſt 17, 1787.

"On Wedneſday laſt a cloud appeared in the ſouth-weſt, which by its appearance denoted a very tremendous thunder ſtorm; from which enſued a violent hurricane. It began about half a mile eaſt of the meeting houſe, in the firſt ſociety, and extended about five miles in a north-eaſt direction laying all in its way level with the ground.—A houſe belonging to Mr. John Stoughton was very much damaged; a great part of the roof being taken off and carried a conſiderable diſtance——ſeveral articles of houſhold furniture were taken out of the chamber and carried off—A barn belonging to Captain Noah Barber ſhared the ſame fate: a conſiderable part of the roof was carried to the diſtance of forty rods—Trees of two feet and half diameter twiſted from the ſtump, fences, orchards, vegetables of all kinds ſwept to the ground, ſtone wall the ſtones of a very conſiderable ſize, were taken and carried ſome rods, even the very ſods in the paſtures were taken from the ſurface."

BOSTON, Auguſt 9.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK, *Auguſt* 7, 1787.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward,

WILL be paid by the Preſident and Directors of the Maſſachuſetts-Bank, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſecure, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, Lieut. Colonel FARRINGTON, charged on the oaths of Robert Davis, Eſq; John May, Eſq; Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Jeremiah Williams, of forging and counterfeiting their ſeveral names, as promiſers, and indorſers of ſundry promiſory notes, which were by ſaid Joſhua Farrington, preſented for diſcount at the Maſſachuſetts-Bank. The ſaid Joſhua Farrington has for many years paſt kept a large Weſt-India Store at the ſouth part of the town of Boſton; is about 38 years old; a ſmall thin man, of about five feet ſeven inches high; wears his own hair, which is black, turning grey, ſhort at the ſides, and beaver'd on the forehead, with a ſhort cue behind; low broad forehead; a long noſe; large dark eyes; thin viſage; very dark complexion, and ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox; has a ſcar on the left cheek, occaſioned by an ulcer tooth, and is ſomewhat round-ſhouldered. He abſconded from Boſton on Saturday morning the fourth inſtant.

New Advertiſements.

THE Creditors of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Eells of Branford in the County of New-Haven, and the Creditors to the Eſtate of the late Rev Mr. Edward Eells of Middletown in the County of Middleſex, are notified to bring in their accounts atteſted to the ſubſcribers appointed by the General Aſſembly in their May ſeſſion, Truſtees, to receive for ſaid Creditors, the Eſtate of the ſaid Rev. Mr. Eells, as executor to his Father the late Mr. Eells Deceaſed, and for the uſe of his own creditors. For the purpoſe of receiving and ſettling ſaid accounts we ſhall meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Eells, in North-Branford on the firſt Wedneſday of October next.

Edward Ruſſell,
Timothy Hoadly,
Timothy Jones,
} Truſtees.

New-Haven Auguſt 21. 1787.

By Order of the Honourable Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Waterbury,

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the eſtate of Daniel M'Demarrow, late of Waterbury, deceaſed, that ſix months from the date hereof is allowed by ſaid Court, for ſaid creditors to bring in to me, the ſubſcriber, their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, after which no accounts will be received or allowed.

JOHN WELTON, Adminiſtrator.

Waterbury, Auguſt 6, 1787. 27 3t.

Wanted Immediately
A FAITHFUL
Journeyman Bloomer,

Who will find Employment, and Good Encouragement, by applying to

Leman Stone & Co.

Derby, Auguſt 18, 1787. 27—3

THE creditors to the eſtate of John Shelton, late of Stratford, deceaſed, are hereby notified to forthwith exhibit their claims againſt the ſaid eſtate to us the ſubſcribers, Adminiſtraters on ſaid eſtate, as the limitation given by the Honourable Court of Probate for the diſtrict of Stratford, will ſoon be expired; and likewiſe thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, or expect accumulated coſt and trouble. Dated Stratford, July 8th, 1787

GIDEON SHELTON, } Adminiſtrator.
POLLY SHELTON. } Adminiſtratrix.

27 3t.

John Goodrich

Has for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR,	Ipecacuanha,
Opium,	Jallap,
Rhubarb,	Emetic Tartar,
Jeſuits Bark,	Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red,	Carolina pink root,
Calomel,	Magneſia Alba.

Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.

Anderſon's Scotch Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hoopper's do.	Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Keyſer's do.	Turlington's Balſam of
Dr. James's Fever Powder,	Life,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Britiſh Oil.

Alſo Oil of Turpentine,

Varniſh, Roſin, Putty, Verdigriſs, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.

New-Haven, Auguſt 21. 27 tf.

WANTED

For the ENTERTAINMENT, to be provided for Commencement in September next,

A number of Turkeys, Fowl's Eggs; alſo Butter, Cheeſe, Hog's Lard, and a number of other articles ſuitable for the above entertainment. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOM, Court Street.

JOHN MIX, Jun.

New-Haven, July 30, 1787.

N. B. Wanted a number of Perſons who are well acquainted with playing on the Violin, to engage with the ſubſcriber for Commencement Evening and the evening following. Enquire as above. 27

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Sub-

ſcriber, on the Night of the 2d inſtant, a Sorrel Horſe, about Fourteen Hands high, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, his Mane all lies on the near Side, Trots and canters well, and is about 9 Years old. The Thief is one EZRA HOLBROOK, a tall Man, with ſhort Hair, had on an old lappell'd, London Brown Coat; and Velvet Breeches, a Woolen Shirt and Cambric Handkerchief, ſuppoſed to be about 26 Years of Age, called himſelf a Blackſmith, and wanted Employment. Whoever will ſafely ſecure ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſhall have the above Reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Horſe, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

ZADOCK BENEDICT.

Danbury, Auguſt 3, 1787. 25—3w.

Contracts for the Year 1788.

General POST-OFFICE.

New York, Auguſt 1ſt. 1787.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 15th day of October next, for the tranſportation of the public mails, by ſtage Carriages, from Portland, in Maſſachuſetts, to Savannah, in Georgia, for one Year, commencing the 1ſt January, 1788.

The following will be conſidered as indiſpenſible articles of the Contracts.

That there be in each carriage, a ſecure and convenient place, with a good lock and key to it, to be appropriated ſolely to the reception of the Mail.

That the Mail be carried between Portland, in Maſſachuſetts, and Suffolk in Virginia, thrice in each week, from May 1ſt to November 1ſt; and twice in each week from November 1ſt to May 1ſt.

And that it be carried between Suffolk aforeſaid and Savannah in Georgia, twice in each week, from May 1ſt to November 1ſt; and once in each week, from November 1ſt to May 1ſt.

That there be ſtated hours of arrival at and departure from each Poſt Office, and a reaſonable time allowed for making up a Mail to be forwarded from each; and that in order to aſcertain the times of arrival and departure, the driver of each ſtage ſhall carry a Way Bill, to be furniſhed by the Poſt Maſter General.

That the Proprietors of the Stages ſhall be anſwerable for the care and fidelity of the perſons they ſhall employ in tranſporting the Mail; and in caſe of the Stage's being delayed by accident, the Mail ſhall be forwarded at the expence of the Proprietors, ſo as to arrive at each Office at the ſtated hours.

Bonds to be given, with two ſufficient ſureties, for performance of each contract, and the cuſtomary oaths to be taken both by the Proprietors and Drivers.

In caſe of a coalition exiſting, or being hereafter formed (before the expiration of the contract) between two lines of Stages upon the ſame rout, it will be expected that the contracting Proprietors ſhall be anſwerable that no Letters ſhall be carried by the Stages of the other line, to the prejudice of the revenue of the General Poſt Office.

The neceſſary Portmantuas and Bags will be furniſhed by the United States; and payment will be made quarterly, the penalties (if any) being firſt deducted.

PROPOSALS for CONTRACTS for the following CROSS ROADS, will be received until the firſt Day of December next, viz:

From Portland to Pownalborough, in the State of Maſſachuſetts.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New-York by way of Danbury, to Hartford in Connecticut.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna, in Maryland.

From the town of Baltimore to the city of Annapolis, in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's-town, in St. Mary's county, by the rout of Upper Marlborough, Piſcataway, and Port Tobacco.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Bedford, in Pennſylvania.

From Frederickſburgh in Virginia to Hob's-Hole, on Rappahannock, and from thence to the Port of Entry on Yocomico, upon Potomac River, and from thence to Urbanna, the Port of Entry on Rappahannock River.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayette Vile, in the State of North Carolina, by the rout of Elizabeth-Town.

From Fayette Ville, in North-Carolina, to Camden in South-Carolina, and from thence to Camden in the ſame State.

And from Camden, by the rout of Columbia, to Auguſta, in Georgia.

The contracts for the Croſs Roads are to commence on the 1ſt January next, and continue for a year. The buſineſs muſt be conducted at the expence of the Contractor, who will have an excluſive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, on the rout he contracts for, and all the poſtage and other emoluments ariſing therefrom. The poſtage charged on thoſe roads muſt not exceed the rates from time to time fixed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the poſtage of letters and packets on the main poſt roads.

To prevent expence and inconvenience to perſons diſpoſed to contract, either for the main or croſs roads, they are informed that a perſonal attendance is unneceſſary at preſent; it will be ſufficient if they ſend their propoſals in writing to the Poſt Maſter General, at his Office, No. 29, Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Poſt Maſter General,

JAMES BRYSON, *Aſſiſtant.*

The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to give the above a place in their news-papers.

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BURLING'S SLIP, NEW-YORK,

BOHEA TEA, very low per 5 Cheſts together.
SOUCHONG do. do.
HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds, freſh imported in the EMPRESS of CHINA, from CANTON.
MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE } WINES, per Pipe, or Quarter Caſk.
SINGLE, DOUBLE REFIN'D & LUMP } SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.
MAXWELL'S approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great-Britain.
BLISTERED STEEL, of ſuperior Quality, for Farmer's Uſe, warranted good.
BAR IRON,
CART TIRE.
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN } WARE, &c.

NEW-YORK, 29th June, 1787. [21—tf.]

Yale-College, July 20, 1787.

The Candidates for the Degree of Maſter of Arts, which is to be conferred at the Public Commencement, on the 12th of September next, are hereby notified to ſend in their Requeſt to the Preſident, and their QUÆSTIONES MAGISTRALES to Mr. Tutor Deniſon, *and to give their Attendance at the Commencement.*

The Catalogue of the Univerſity is to be printed this Year.

EZRA STILES, *Preſident.*

[23 5w.]

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of New-Haven, on the eſtate of the late Gen. David Wooſter deceaſed repreſented inſolvent and ſix months being granted by the court from this date, for the creditors to bring in their claims; we have appointed to meet the third Tueſday of the months of Auguſt, September, October, and November next, at the late dwelling of the deceaſed, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors.

Dated at New-Haven the 15th day of Auguſt 1787.

DAVID AUSTIN,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, } *Commiſſion.*

36—3w

By Order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Wallingford.

TO BE SOLD, on the 5th Day of September next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at public Vendue if not diſpoſed of at private ſale before that time, ſo much of the real eſtate of Benjamin Hall, Eſq. late of Cheſhire deceaſed, as to raiſe the ſum of £259, 9, 1 with charges thereon ariſing,——at the houſe where the deceaſed lately dwelt, by HANNAH HALL, Adm'x.

Cheſhire, 10th Auguſt, 1787. 26—3W.

To be ſold at this Office,

L'EUSDEN's *Hebrew Bible,*
Buxtorf's Lexicon,
Schickard's Grammar, and
Bythner's Lyra Prophetica, *or critical Analyſis of the Book of Pſalms.*

SALT SHAD,
By the Barrel or Retail.

Enquire of Biſhop and Hotchkiſs.

New-Haven, July 24, 1787. (23)

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.